Q.1) What was/were the object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)?
1. To disclaim any intention to annex Indian States.
2. To place the Indian administration under the British Crown.
3. To regulate East India Company's trade with India.
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Following the 1857 Rebellion, the East India Company's rule in India came to an end.
Statement 1 is correct. Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1 November 1858 declared that thereafter India would be governed by and in the name of the British crown through a Secretary of State.
As per the Queen's proclamation, **the era of annexations and expansion had ended and the British promised to respect the dignity and rights of the native princes**. The Indian states were henceforth to recognize the paramountcy of the British Crown and were to be treated as parts of a single charge.
It was by this proclamation that the governor-general acquired the additional title of 'Viceroy'.
Statement 2 is correct. Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1 November 1858 declared that thereafter **India would be governed by and in the name of the British crown through a Secretary of State**.
It declared Queen Victoria as the sovereign of British India and provided for the appointment of a Secretary of State for India (a member of the British cabinet). The direct responsibility for the administration of the country was assumed by the British Crown and Company rule was abolished.
Statement 3 is incorrect. It did not provide for the regulation of East India Company's trade with India.
The proclamation also promised equal and impartial protection under law to all Indians, besides equal opportunities in government services irrespective of race or creed. It was also promised that old Indian rights, customs and practices would be given due regard while framing and administering the law. The people of India were promised freedom of religion without interference from British officials.
Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2014

Q.2) With reference to the Modern Indian history, consider the following statements:
1. Jotedars were the sharecroppers who used to lease the land of large peasants for cultivation.
2. Gomasthas were the large landowners who cultivated their agricultural lands by hiring labours.
3. Bargadars were the rural officials responsible for the collection of revenue from peasants.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) None of the above

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Statements 1 and 3 are incorrect: **Jotedars were a group of rich peasants**. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, they had acquired vast areas of land. A large part of **their land was cultivated by sharecroppers (adhiyars or bargadars)** who brought their own ploughs, worked in the field, and handed over half the produce to the jotedars after the harvest.

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In the villages, the power of the jotedars was more effective than that of the zamindars. Unlike zamindars, who often lived in urban areas, jotedars were located in villages and had direct control over a large section of poor villagers.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In Persian, the term Gomastha signifies agent. The Gomasthas were the British East India Company's Indian agents, who signed **agreements with the artisans and local weavers to supply goods to the company** They set the cost of the products. The government appointed the Gomasthas. The weavers were controlled by them. They gathered the supplies and the standard of the fabric was evaluated.

Source: NCERT 12th India on eve of British conquest
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/19588/1/Unit-2.pdf

Q.3) "This Mughal ruler issued Farmans to the East India company, giving a large number of trade concessions to the Company. The Farmans thus obtained were also known as the Magna Carta of the Company. This ruler is also the first Mughal ruler to be killed by his nobles."
Who among the following rulers is referred to in the above paragraph?
a) Alamgir II
b) Jahandar Shah
c) Farrukhsiyar
d) Muhammad Shah

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In **1715**, an English mission led by **John Surman to the court of the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar** secured three famous Farmans, giving the Company many valuable privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad. **The Farmans thus obtained were regarded as the Magna Carta of the Company.**

Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719) after killing Jahandar Shah with the help of Sayyid brothers–Abdulla Khan and Hussain Ali became the new emperor. In 1719, the Sayyid brothers, with the help of Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath, dethroned Farrukhsiyar. Later they blinded and killed him. **It was the first time in Mughal history that an emperor was killed by his nobles.**

Knowledge Base: While John Surman got appointed to his court in 1715, Farman was given in 1717.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India 2019 edition (pg no 40,41 and 62,63)

Q.4) With reference to Afonso de Albuquerque, consider the following statements:
1. He introduced the Blue Water policy to establish Portugal as a leader in the Indian Ocean.
2. He abolished the practice of sati in his area of influence.
3. He captured the territory of Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Afonso de Albuquerque succeeded Almeida as the Portuguese governor in India and was the real founder of the Portuguese power in the East.

Statement 1 is incorrect. It was Francisco De Almeida who came up with the **blue water Policy** to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean.

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Statement 2 is correct. Afonso de Albuquerque **banned the practice of sati** in his area of influence. Also, in order to secure a permanent Portuguese population in India he encouraged his men to take Indian wives.
Statement 3 is correct: Afonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from Sultan of Bijapur Adil Shah in 1510. The principal port of the Sultan of Bijapur became the first bit of Indian territory to be under the Europeans since the time of Alexander the Great.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India 2019 edition (Pg no 26,27)

Q.5) Which among the following is the most appropriate reason for India's opposition to E-Transmission Moratorium at World Trade Organization (WTO)?
a) To control the policy space for digital advancement and to generate revenue through customs duties.
b) To impose tariff restrictions on import of electrical transmission equipment.
c) To impose non-tariff restrictions on export of electrical transmission equipment.
d) To prevent revenue loss by imposition of equalization levy on e-commerce companies.

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
India has decided to oppose the continuation of a moratorium on **Customs Duties on electronic transmission (E-Transmission) at the World Trade Organization's (WTO) 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12)** starting in **June 2022**. The **E-transmission Moratorium under WTO**, had their members **agreed not to impose customs duties on electronic transmissions** since **1998** and the moratorium has been periodically extended at successive Ministerial Conferences.
India is witnessing an exponential rise in imports of electronic transmissions, mainly of items like movies, music, video games and printed matter, some of which could fall within the scope of the moratorium. **Allowing the moratorium to lapse** is important for developing nations **to preserve policy space for their digital advancement**, to regulate **imports and generate revenue through customs duties**.
Source: https://www.livemint.com/news/world/india-opposes-e-transmission-moratorium-11655317683207.html
https://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/india-to-oppose-continuation-of-moratorium-on-customs-duties-on-e-com-trade-at-wto-meet/article65481154.ece

Q.6) With reference to Robert Clive and Joseph Francis Dupleix, consider the following statements:
1. Dupleix was the originator of the practice of Subsidiary Alliance in India.
2. Unlike Robert Clive, Dupleix never led an army on the battlefield.
3. Robert Clive abolished the Dual System of government in Bengal.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 only
c) 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer
Statement 1 is correct: Dupleix was, the **originator of the system of subsidiary alliance in India**. He placed a French army at Hyderabad at the expense of the subahdar. However, this policy was later used by Lord Wellesley.
Statement 2 is correct: Dupleix was not a man of action: he planned a campaign, directed his lieutenants, but **never led an army in the battlefield like Lawrence or Clive**. The French failed to capture Trichinopoly

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(Trichy) (1752-53) because the schemes thought out by Dupleix could not be turned into action by his commanders.

Statement 3 is incorrect: After the battle of Buxar, 1764, Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal. In this system, both the **diwani**, i.e., collecting revenues, and **nizamat**, i.e., police and judicial functions came under the control of the Company. The nawab was responsible for maintaining peace and order, but he depended both for funds and forces upon the Company because the latter controlled the army and revenues.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India 2019 edition (pg no 47,48)

Q.7) Consider the following statements with respect to the arrival of Europeans in India:

1. The first Portuguese factory was set up at Calicut by Vasco da Gama.
2. The French were the first to set up factories in Pondicherry.
3. The Dutch established their first factory in Masulipatnam.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect. The first Portuguese factory was set up at Calicut by **Pedro Alvarez Cabral (not Vasco Da Gama).** Vasco Da Gama arrived at Calicut in 1498 and the king Zamorin accorded a friendly reception to Vasco Da Gama. A voyage was undertaken by Pedro Alvarez Cabral to trade for spices; he negotiated and established a factory at Calicut, where he arrived in 1500.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Portuguese were the first one to set up a factory in Pondicherry in 1523 and then **Danes in 1624**. Dutch established its rule over Pondicherry only in 1693 after capturing it from France. Later Dutch returned Pondicherry to France in 1699 under the Treaty of Ryswick**.**

Statement 3 is correct: The **Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605**. They went on to establish trading centres in different parts of India and thus became a **threat to the Portuguese**. They **captured Nagapattinam** near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India 2019 edition (pg no 24)
https://puducherry-dt.gov.in › history

Q.8) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the social and cultural life during 18th century India?

1. No strict regulations prevailed to follow the norms of castes.
2. Caste system existed among the Hindus only and not among the Muslims.
3. Purdah system was found only among the Hindus and not Muslims.
4. Dowry was widely prevalent in Bengal and Rajputana regions.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 1 and 4 only
c) 4 only
d) 2, 3 and 4 only

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Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is *incorrect.* Castes and sub-castes used to exist in India during 18th century. At the same time there were Caste **Panchayats and councils** who strictly enforced caste regulations through **fines, penances and expulsions from states.**

Statement 2 is *incorrect.* Caste system existed among both the Hindus and also among the Muslims. **When Hindus converted to Islams, they carried their castes in to the new religion** and observed its distinctions not rigidly as before. Moreover the **sharif muslims** looked down upon the **ajlaf muslims (lower class**) in the same manner as higher caste Hindus looked down the lower castes Hindus.

Statement 3 is *incorrect.* We can't say that **Purdah system was mostly among Hindus and not among Muslims.** It was prevalent among the **higher classes in the North** whether of Hindu religion or Muslim religion. Such a practice wasn't seen much in South India.

Statement 4 is correct. Yes Dowry was widely prevalent in Bengal and Rajputana regions but it was curbed to some extent in Maharashtra by Peshwas.

Source: Class- 12 MODERN India NCERT by Bipin Chandra Chapter-2 Indian states and society in the 18th century page-39, 40, 41

Q.9) With reference to the Ramosi Peasant Force, consider the following statements:

1. Its activities are confined to the Eastern part of India.
2. It saw Indian moneylenders as the real enemy and not the British government.
3. It only used legal methods to achieve its objectives, and did not resort to violence.
4. It aimed to raise funds for its activities through dacoities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 4 only
d) 1 and 4 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: Ramosi Uprising was a peasant led revolt against the British failure to solve up anti-famine measures. **The first of the revolutionary activities in Maharashtra (Western India)** was the organisation of the Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke in 1879.

Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect: It aimed to rid the country of the **British by instigating an armed revolt** by disrupting communication lines. Thus, it recognised the **British as their real enemy and it never appealed to the British to address their problem.**

Statement 4 is correct: It hoped to raise funds for its activities through **dacoities**. It was suppressed prematurely by the British government.

Source: Spectrum: A Brief History of Modern India 2019 edition (pg no 286)

Q.10) Consider the following initiatives and the institutions they are associated with:

Initiative	***Institution***
1. Stockholm+50	Nuclear Supply Group
2. LeadIT	World Economic Forum
3. World Competitiveness Index	Institute for Management Development

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Which of the above given pairs is/are matched correctly?
a) 1 only
b) 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer
Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Stockholm+50 is being held in Stockholm, Sweden. It will **commemorate the 50 years since the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment**. This is being held at a time **when the world is facing a triple planetary crisis of climate change, pollution and waste, nature and biodiversity loss**, as well as other planetary issues even after 50 years of the Stockholm Declaration.
Pair 2 is correctly matched: The **Leadership Group for Industry Transition (Lead IT)** gathers **countries and companies that are committed to action to achieve the Paris Agreement**. It was launched by the **governments of Sweden and India** at the **UN Climate Action Summit** in **September 2019** and is supported by the **World Economic Forum**.
Pair 3 is correctly matched: Recently, the annual **World Competitiveness Index** is released by the **Institute for Management Development (IMD).** IMD is a Swiss foundation, based in Switzerland, dedicated to the development of international business executives at each stage of their careers.
Source:
https://www.unep.org/events/unep-event/stockholm50
https://www.industrytransition.org/who-we-are
https://www.imd.org/centers/world-competitiveness-center/rankings/world-competitiveness/

Q.11) The staple commodities of export by the English East India Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were:
a) Raw cotton, oil-seeds and opium
b) Sugar, salt, zinc and lead.
c) Copper, silver, gold, spices and tea
d) Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth I, granting it the sole right to trade with the East.
The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. **So, cotton and silk from Bengal were the major items of export from India. Indigo and saltpetre were the other major exports from India**, and the fact that both products were produced in the eastern Gangetic plain, especially in Bihar and Bengal, stimulated British efforts to establish factories on the east coast as well as the west coast of the Indian subcontinent. Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon from India too were in great demand in Europe.
Early in the 18th century the Portuguese found that they could import opium from India and sell it in China at a considerable profit. **By 1773 the British had discovered the trade, and became the leading suppliers of the Chinese market.** The opium exports from British India to China increased from 4,000 chests per year at the beginning of the 19th Century to more than 60,000 chests by the 1880s.
Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2018

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Q.12) Which of the following is/are the correct reason/s for quest of Europeans to find a direct sea route to India?
1. Demand for Indian luxury goods increased in Europe.
2. Land routes to India were controlled by the Arabs.
3. Religious hostility between Christianity and Islam.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer
Statement 1 is correct: The **increased economic prosperity of Europeans increased the demand for Indian goods in European region**. This pushed the traders in European country to find a direct sea route to India. This **economic development** was facilitated by an expansion of land under cultivation.
Statement 2 correct: In 1453, Constantinople was captured by Ottoman empire. With this, **Arabs** controlled the **land routes to India. Europeans' inability to control land routes to India pushed them to find a direct sea route to India.**
Statement 3 is correct: Pope Nicholas V desired to fight Islamic influence and spread the **Christian faith across the world. This** motivated Portuguese to find a direct sea route to India. Portugal's desire to **circumvent the Muslim domination** of the eastern Mediterranean and all the routes that connected India to Europe also motivated them.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India 2019 edition (pg no 22,23)

Q.13) With regards to the "misls" among the Sikhs, which of the following statements is correct?
a) Misls were groups of armed officers formed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
b) Misls were democratic in nature and based on the principle of equality.
c) Misls were formed to protect Punjab from the invasions of Nadir Shah.
d) None of the statements (a), (b) or (c) is correct.

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Misl refers to major Sikh confederacies that sought to expand Sikh rule across the Panjab in the eighteenth century, leading to significant weakening of the Mughal rule across the region.
Statement a is *incorrect*. These are not formed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. These are **powerful confederacies of Sikhs which were organized in 12 misls** and operated in different parts of the province.
Statement b is correct. These misls are **democratic in nature** and are based on **principles of equality**, with all members having an **equal voice in deciding the affairs** of misls.
Statement c is *incorrect*. These were formed with the withdrawal of Abdali from the Punjab. And by that time Nadir Shah already invaded**. These were formed to fill the political vacuum created by the withdrawal of Ahmad Shah Abdali.**
Knowledge Base: Maharaja Ranjit Singh belonged to **Sukarchakiya misl**.
Source: Class- 12 MODERN India NCERT by Bipin Chnadra Chapter-2 Indian states and society in the 18th century page-27, 28

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Q.14) With reference to the reasons behind the success of the Britishers over French in colonising India, consider the following statements:
1. Unlike the French East India Company, the British East India Company was under strict government control and regulation.
2. In comparison to the Britishers, there was a lack of abled leaders and commanders on the French side.
3. France were more interested in commercial interests whereas the British were focused on political interests.
4. Britishers had a superior navy as compared to the French.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
b) 3 only
c) 2 and 4 only
d) 1, 2 and 4 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer
Statement 1 is incorrect The **English company was a private enterprise**—this created a sense of enthusiasm and self-confidence among the people. With **less governmental contro**l over it, this company could take **instant decisions** when needed without waiting for the approval of the government. The **French company,** on the other hand, was a **state concern**. It was controlled and regulated by the French government and was **prevented from freedom in decision making** by government policies and delays in decision-making.
Statement 2 is correct. A major factor in the success of the English in India was the **superiority of the commanders in the British camp**. In comparison to the long list of leaders on the English side-**Sir Eyre Coote, Major Stringer Lawrence, Robert Clive and many others, there was only Dupleix** on the French side.
Statement 3 is incorrect: The French subordinated their commercial interest to **territorial (Political) ambition**, which made the French company short of funds. In spite of their imperialistic motives, the **British never neglected their commercial interests**. So, they always had the **funds** and the consequent sound financial condition to help them significantly in the **wars against their rivals**.
Statement 4 is correct The **English navy was superior** to the French navy. It helped to cut off the vital sea link between the French possessions in India and France.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India 2019 edition (pg no 51)

Q.15) Consider the following statements with reference to the Liquid Nano Urea (LNU):
1. It has been indigenously developed in India.
2. Its efficiency is much higher in comparison to conventional urea.
3. One of its drawbacks is that it is much costlier in comparison to conventional urea.
Which of the above given statements is/are correct?
a) 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1 and 2 only

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

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Liquid Nano Urea is urea in the **form of a nanoparticle**. It is a nutrient (liquid) to provide nitrogen to plants as an alternative to the conventional urea.

Statement 1 is correct: Liquid Nano Urea has been **indigenously developed at Nano Biotechnology Research Centre, Kalol, Gujrat** in line with Atmanirbhar Bharat and Atmanirbhar Krishi. It is indigenous Urea, introduced firstly by the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) for farmers across the world.

Statement 2 is correct: While conventional urea has an efficiency of about 25 %, **the efficiency of liquid nano urea can be as high as 85-90%.** Conventional urea fails to have the desired impact on crops as it is often applied incorrectly, and the nitrogen in it is vaporized or lost as gas. A lot of nitrogen is also washed away during irrigation.

Statement 3 is incorrect: LNU is **comparatively cheaper**. A **bottle of the nano urea can effectively replace at least one bag of urea**. The liquid nano urea comes in a half-litre bottle priced at Rs 240, and carries no burden of subsidy currently. By contrast, a farmer pays around Rs 300 for a 50-kg bag of heavily subsidized urea.

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/everyday-explainers/pm-modi-gujarat-visit-india-first-nano-urea-plant-kalol-farms-iffco-7946163/
https://www.iffco.in/en/nano-urea-liquid-fertilizer#
https://theprint.in/india/what-is-nano-urea-indias-21st-century-product-aiming-to-revolutionise-world-agriculture/673151/

Q.16) With reference to the prevalence of slavery during the Colonial Period in India, consider the following statements:
1. Indian slaves were purchased only for domestic works and were not traded like African slaves.
2. Slaves in India were usually treated as hereditary servants.
3. Only Men were kept as slaves, and never the Women.
4. The Colonial Government made no efforts for the abolishment of slavery in India.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The early history of slavery in the Indian subcontinent is contested because it depends on the translations of terms such as dasa and dasyu. Slavery in India escalated during the Muslim domination of northern India after the 11th-century, after Muslim rulers re-introduced slavery to the Indian subcontinent. Slavery in India continued through the 18th and 19th centuries.

Statement 1 is incorrect: European travellers and administrators, who came in the 17th century, reported the widespread prevalence of slaves in India. During the colonial era, **Indians were taken into different parts of the world as slaves** by various European merchant companies as part of the **Indian Ocean slave trade**. Over a million indentured labourers (referred to as girmitiyas) from the Indian subcontinent were transported to various European colonies in Africa, Asia and the Americas to labour on plantations and mines.

Statement 2 is correct: Unlike slaves in Europe, who were often treated as menials, the condition of slaves in India was better. **They were treated more as hereditary servants** (bound to the generations of the family they serve, with their children expected-not forced, to serve the next generation of the owner family, just as their parents did).

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Statement 3 is incorrect: People belonging to higher castes such as Khatri, Rajputs and Kayasthas, generally kept a **woman slave for domestic help**. In India, generally slave labour was not used for productive economic tasks like agriculture. This is in contrast to Afro-American slaves, who apart from domestic works, were used in vast plantations, free of wages, to generate profits for the owners.
Statement 4 is incorrect: The Charter Act of 1833, asked the Company to ensure improvement in conditions of slaves and ultimately try to abolish it. In 1843, Company passed a law banning slavery in its Indian territories. However, as a significant portion of Indian territories was under Native Princes, slavery continued there until Independence in 1947. Also even in British Indian territories, despite the law abolishing slavery, it continued in different forms (like begari, etc).
Source: A Brief History of Modern India Chp: India on the Eve of British Conquest

Q.17) With reference to the Sanyasi Rebellion, consider the following statements:
1. It was characterised by the complete absence of Muslim saints/monks.
2. The novel 'Devi Chaudhurani', written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, is based on this rebellion.
3. The Bengal famine of 18th century was one of the causes of this rebellion.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer
Statement 1 is incorrect: The Sannyasi rebellion or monk rebellion (1770-77) was a revolt **led by the sannyasis** in Bengal. These sanyasis were joined by a large number of **dispossessed small zamindars, disbanded soldiers and rural poor**. They raided Company factories and the treasuries, and fought the Company's forces. It was only after a prolonged action that Warren Hastings could subdue the sanyasis. **Equal participation of Hindus and Muslims** characterised the uprisings, sometimes referred to as the **Fakir rebellion.**
Statement 2 is correct: Devi Chaudhurani's participation in Sannyasi rebellion recognises the women's role in early resistances against the British. Apart from **Ananda Math, Debi Chaudhurani is also written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay** and is based on the sannyasi rebellion. He saw the **importance of women taking** up the struggle against an alien rule that posed a threat to traditional Indian values.
Statement 3 is correct: The disastrous **famine of 1770 and the harsh economic order** of the British compelled a group of sanyasis in Eastern India to fight the British yoke in 1770. So, the Bengal famine of 18th century was one of the causes of this rebellion. **The Bengal Famine of 1770** was a famine that struck Bengal and Bihar between **1769 and 1770** and affected some **30 million people.**
Source: Spectrum: A Brief History of Modern India 2019 edition (pg no 139,140)

Q.18) Many popular resistances occurred against the British domination in the first half of the 18th Century. Which of the following were the reasons for the occurrence of these popular resistances against the Britishers?
1. High land revenue charged by the British
2. The growth of new social classes such as money lenders
3. Discriminatory trade policy practised by the British
4. Administrative innovation by British such as new legal system
5. Hostility of priestly class against British

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Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 3 and 5 only
c) 1, 2 and 5 only
d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
There were many incidents before the 1857 revolt that indicated all was not well and that there was a building resentment against the alien rule. This resentment manifested itself in several bouts of resistance by different groups of people in different regions of India. The major factors responsible for the people's resentment and uprisings against the Company rule are as follows:
Option 1 is correct: The colonial policy of **intensifying demands for land revenue** and extracting as large an amount as possible produced **discontent** among rural inhabitants. In **Bengal** for example land revenue collection was raised to nearly **double the amount collected under the Mughals**.
Option 2 is correct: The ego of **traditional zamindars and poligars** was hurt due to being side-lined in rank by government officials and a **new class of merchants and money-lenders.**
Option 3 is correct: The **ruining of Indian handicraft industries** due to **colonial policies** of free trade in India and levy of discriminatory tariffs against Indian goods in Britain impoverished millions of artisans. Their misery was further compounded by the disappearance of their traditional patrons and buyers—princes, chieftains, and zamindars.
Option 4 is correct: The **new courts and legal system** gave further fillip to the dispossession of land and encouraged the rich to oppress the poor as the **high legal costs and complexity of paperwork** discouraged poor to approach court. Common people were also hard hit by the prevalence of corruption at lower levels of police, judiciary and general administration.
Option 5 is correct: The priestly classes instigated hatred and rebellion against alien rule, because the religious preachers, priests, pundits, maulvis, etc., had been dependent on the traditional landed and bureaucratic elite. The **fall of zamindars and feudal lords directly affected the priestly class.**
Source: India's struggle for Independence: Bipin Chandra (Chapter Civil rebellion and Tribal uprisings)

Q.19) In the context of establishment of early European powers in India, the "Cartaz System" refers to:
a) A Sea trade pass introduced by Portuguese East India Company in Indian Ocean region.
b) A commercial passport introduced by British to facilitate the passage of consignments.
c) A trade license for Indian merchants introduced by French to establish monopoly over trade.
d) A system under which Dutch companies were given exclusive rights to trade in certain goods.

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Cartaz System was a **naval trade license pass** introduced by the **Portuguese East India Company** in the **Indian Ocean region** including Bay of Bengal in the early sixteenth century. Traditionally, the Arab and Persian mariners were predominant in the Indian Ocean traffic and by virtue of their supremacy they maintained order and security in the maritime trade of the region. From the early sixteenth century, the Portuguese superseded the Muslim dominance in the maritime regime of the Indian Ocean. By declaring sovereignty over the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese introduced cartaz system as a mark of their authority. They compelled all other Asian partners in the Indian Ocean to recognise their supremacy by paying a toll called cartaz. The cartaz **entitled its holder freedom of movement in the Indian Ocean.**
Knowledge Base:

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Navicert system was introduced by the British in 1916. It refers to a commercial passport introduced by British to facilitate the passage of consignments through the British blockade.
Source: Modern History, Spectrum, Chapter-3, Pg. 26
https://en.banglapedia.org/index.php/Cartaz_System

Q.20) Which among the following is the correct description of the term' J&K Annual Darbar Move'?
a) Traditional practice of moving the Civil Secretariat and other government offices between Srinagar and Jammu.
b) An annual event of holding an open house for hearing public grievances in the Hari Singh Palace.
c) The mandatory requirement for public officials to visit rural areas in Jammu & Kashmir.
d) Traditional practice of shifting President of India's summer retreat to Srinagar.

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer
The J&K Annual Darbar Move is the tra**ditional practice of moving the Civil Secretariat and other government offices of the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir twice a year between Srinagar and Jammu**. In 1872, powerful Dogra **ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh** began a tradition, which appears to have come to an end in 2021. However, now it has been reinstated.
Source: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/watch-the-149-year-old-tradition-of-darbar-move/article35141895.ece
https://www.republicworld.com/india-news/general-news/j-and-k-govt-restores-149-year-old-biannual-tradition-of-darbar-move-reinstates-employees.html

Q.21) Which of the following statements correctly explain the impact of Industrial Revolution on India during the first half of the nineteenth century?
a) Indian handicrafts were ruined.
b) Machines were introduced in the Indian textile industry in large numbers.
c) Railway lines were laid in many parts of the country.
d) Heavy duties were imposed on the imports of British manufactures

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
During Mughal Period, Indian handicrafts produced excellent quality of textile products and as per estimates nearly two hundred varieties of cotton and silk fabrics were exported from India.
When Industrial Revolution took place in England, Britain needed raw materials from India and a wide market for its machine-made goods. **Thus, owing to industrial revolution cheap machine-made goods from Britain flooded the Indian markets and India supplied the raw material (Cotton) to Britain.**
Indian textiles now had to face stiff competition from machine-made English textiles in the European and American markets. Heavy duties were imposed on imported Indian textiles in Britain. The machine-made cheap textiles of Britain successfully captured the African markets.
The free trade imposed on India was however one-sided. Indian goods were subjected to heavy import duties on entry into Britain.
Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2020

Q.22) Which of the following items were introduced by the Portuguese in India?
1. Coffee
2. Tobacco
3. Tea

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4. Sugarcane
5. Chilli
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2 and 5 only
c) 1, 2 and 5 only
d) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer
Option 1 is incorrect: Coffee came to India through an **India Sufi saint named "Baba Budan".** He brought coffee beans from Yemen to India around 1670. He brought the beans when he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca.
Option 2 and 5 is correct: Portuguese introduced new crops like **tobacco**, cashew nut, **chilli**. Tobacco is said to have been introduced into India in the beginning of 17th century. The spread of Chilli peppers to Asia was most likely a natural consequence of its introduction to Portuguese traders.
Option 3 is incorrect: Tea was introduced to India by **the British** in the nineteenth century, to overcome the monopoly of Chinese production. The first area to be planted was the mountain region surrounding the city of Darjeeling, perched on the Himalayan foothills, in the 1850s.
Option 4 is incorrect: Cultivation of sugarcane in India dates back to the Vedic period. The earliest mention of sugarcane cultivation is found in Indian writings of the period 1400 to 1000 B.C.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India 2019 edition (pg no 27,34)
http://www.cafesrichard.com/a-brief-history-of-tea-in-india-111.html#:~:text=Tea%20was%20introduced%20to%20India,Himalayan%20foothills%2C%20in%20the%201850s.
https://www.bbc.com/travel/article/20190609-the-surprising-truth-about-indian-food
https://farmer.gov.in/cropstaticssugarcane.aspx#:~:text=Sugar%20cane%20originated%20in%20New,sugar%20cane%20we%20know%20today.

Q.23) With reference to the system of Indigo cultivation in India during the Colonial Period, consider the following statements:
1. Under the Ryot/Ryoti system, the Planter cultivated Indigo by employing hired labourers on land controlled by him.
2. Under the Nij system, the Planter signs a contract with the peasants and provides loans for cultivation.
3. At the end of the 19th century, the entire indigo cultivated land was under the Nij system.
Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect**?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
There were **two main systems of indigo cultivation – Nij and Ryot/Ryoti.**
Statement 1 is incorrect: Within the system of **nij cultivation,** the planter produced indigo in **lands that he directly controlled**. He either bought the land or rented it from other zamindars and produced indigo by directly employing hired labourers.

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Statement 2 is incorrect: Under the **Ryot/Ryoti system, the European planters forced the ryots to sign a contract**, an agreement (satta). Those who signed the contract **got cash advances** from the planters at low rates of interest to produce indigo. But the loan committed the ryot to cultivating indigo on **at least 25 percent of the area** under his holding. The planter provided the seed and the drill, while the cultivators prepared the soil, sowed the seed and looked after the crop. The price they got for the indigo they produced was very low and the cycle of loans never ended.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Till the late nineteenth century, planters were reluctant to expand the area under nij cultivation. **Less than 25 per cent of the land producing indigo was under the nij system**. The rest was under the Ryot/Ryoti system.
Source: Class VIII- Our past III (pg no 32-35)

Q.24) With reference to the Ahom Revolt, consider the following statements:
1. It occurred along the North West frontier province.
2. The main reason for this revolt was annexation of their land by the local landlords.
3. The revolt succeeded the first Anglo Burmese war.
4. The rebellion was led by Gomdhar Konwar and Dhanjoy Borgohain.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 only
d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer
Statement 1 is incorrect: The Ahom revolt occurred in the area of North eastern province i.e., Assam. The uprising was suppressed by the Company by dividing the kingdom.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Ahoms' Revolt (1828-33) is a result of **non-fulfilment of the pledges** of the Company **after the Burmese War.** It occurred as response to the **British annexation of their lands.**
Statement 3 is correct: The revolt **succeeded the first Anglo Burmese war**. The British had pledged to withdraw from Assam after the First Burma War (1824-26). But, after the war, instead of withdrawing, the British attempted to incorporate the Ahoms' territories in the Company's dominion.
Statement 4 is correct: This sparked off a rebellion in 1828 under the **leadership of Gomdhar Konwa**r, an Ahom prince, alongwith compatriots, such as **Dhanjoy Borgohain, and Jairam Khargharia Phukan.** Assembling near Jorhat, the rebels formally made Gomdhar Konwar the king.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India 2019 edition (pg no 149,150)

Q.25) Consider the following statements with reference to Performance Grading Index for Districts (PGI-D):
1. It assesses the performance of the school education system at the district level.
2 National Achievement Survey (NAS) is one of the sources for data collection for PGI-D.
3. Kerala has the highest number of districts in the index.
Which of the above given statements is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1 and 2 only

Ans) d

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Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Recently, the **Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L), Ministry of Education (MoE**) released the **Centre's first-ever Performance Grading Index for Districts (PGI-D)** for 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Statement 1 is correct: PGI-D **assesses the performance of the school education system** at the district level by creating an index for comprehensive analysis. The PGI-D structure comprises a total weightage of **600 points across 83 indicators**, which are grouped under **six categories**: **Outcomes, Effective Classroom Transaction, Infrastructure Facilities & Student's Entitlements, School Safety & Child Protection, Digital Learning and Governance Process**.

Statement 2 is correct: The PGI-D assessed district-level performance in school education based on the data collected from various sources, including **Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE +), National Achievement Survey (NAS), 2017** and data provided by respective districts.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Rajasthan (not Kerala) has the highest 24 districts in this grade, followed by Punjab (14), Gujarat (13), and Kerala (13). Three districts from Rajasthan performed the best in the assessment.

Source:
https://pib.gov.in/PressReleseDetailm.aspx?PRID=1837313
https://pgi.udiseplus.gov.in/DISTRICT-PGI-ENGLISH.pdf
https://pgi.udiseplus.gov.in/#/home

Q.26) With reference to Haider Ali, consider the following statements:
1. He established arms factory at Dindigul, with the help from French.
2. He maintained friendly relations with the Nawab of Arcot.
3. He forced the English forces to accept a very humiliating treaty of Madras.
4. His attack on Travancore for restoration of his sovereign rights led to the second Anglo-Mysore war.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2, 3 and 4 only
c) 2 and 4 only
d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Haidar Ali took the **help of the French to set up an arms factory at Dindigul (now in Tamil Nadu),** and also introduced Western methods of training for his army. He realised that the exceedingly mobile Marathas could be contained only by a swift cavalry, that the cannons of the French-trained Nizami army could be silenced only by an effective artillery, and that the superior arms from the West could only be matched by arms brought from the same place or manufactured with the same know-how.

Statement 2 is *incorrect*. Haidar had **territorial disputes with the Nawab of Arcot** and differences with the Marathas. However, during the first Anglo-Mysore war, Haidar paid the Marathas to turn them neutral.

Statement 3 is correct. Haider Ali joined forces with Nizam in the first Anglo-Mysore war to attack the Nawab of Arcot. By suddenly attacking Madras, he forced the English to conclude a very humiliating treaty in 1769—**Treaty of Madras.** The treaty **provided for the exchange of prisoners and mutual restitution of conquests.** Haidar Ali was promised the help of the English in case he was attacked by any other power.

Statement 4 is *incorrect*. Tipu Sultan and not Haider Ali attacked Travancore for restoration of his sovereign rights. This led to the third Anglo-Mysore war. Travancore had purchased Jalkottal and

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Cannanore from the Dutch in the Cochin state. As Cochin was a feudatory of Tipu, he considered the act of Travancore as a violation of his sovereign rights.
Source: Modern History, Spectrum, Chapter-5, Pg. 95-97

Q.27) Why did the East India Company did not annex Bengal after the Battle of Plassey?
1. The Company was not willing to take over the responsibility of administration.
2. East India Company's prime objective at that time was the expansion of trade.
3. The local rulers in India were ready to grant privileges to the East India Company.
Select the correct answer using the code given below
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct. Victory for the British East India Company in the Battle of Plassey was the start of nearly two centuries of British rule in India. For an event with such momentous consequences, it was a surprisingly unimpressive military encounter, the defeat of the Nawab of Bengal owing much to betrayal. **The battle of Plassey was never really fought because; Mir Jafar was bribed by Robert Clive. The Company was still unwilling to take over the responsibility of administration.**
Statement 2 is correct. The company established trading posts in **Surat (1619), Madras (1639), Bombay (1668), and Calcutta (1690)**. By 1647, the company had 23 factories, each under the command of a factor or master merchant and governor, and 90 employees in India. The main objective of any business is **to earn a profit** so **the prime objective of East India Company was the expansion of trade.**
Statement 3 is correct. East India company's prime objective was the expansion of trade. This could be done without conquest, because the **local rulers were willing to grant privileges to the east India company**. So, company decided not to take over territories directly.
Source: class 8th NCERT. Our pasts.

Q.28) With reference to the history of India, the terms "Chatuspathis" or "Tols" refers to:
a) Traditional water harvesting technique in Rajasthan.
b) Agricultural loans given to poor farmers during the Sultanate Period.
c) Housing tax imposed on people living in the coastal regions.
d) Centres of higher education in Bihar and Bengal.

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
"Chatuspathis or Tols" were centres of higher education in Bihar and Bengal in 18th century. Some of the famous centre for Sanskrit education in 18th century were Kasi, (Varanasi), Tirhut(Mithila), Nadia and Utkala. The education in 18th century was confined to literature, religion, philosophy mad excluded the study of physical sciences, technology and geography.
Source: Spectrum Revised edition Chapter-4 India on the Eve of British Conquest page- 76

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Q.29) The following items consist of two statements one labelled as 'Assertion(A)' and the other labelled as 'Reason(R)'.
Assertion(A): Portugal was not able to maintain its long-term trade monopoly with India.
Reason(R): Portugal followed dishonest trade practices and also followed a policy of religious intolerance.
Which of the options given below is correct?
a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is correct but R is incorrect
d) A is incorrect but R is correct

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
In 1497, under the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), the rulers of Portugal and Spain divided the non-Christian world between them by an imaginary line in the Atlantic. Under the treaty, Portugal could claim and occupy everything to the east of the line while Spain could claim everything to the west. The arrival of Vasco Da Gama at Calicut in May 1498 profoundly affected the course of Indian history.
Assertion(A) is correct: The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish themselves in India**.** The other European nations came to India nearly a century later. **By the 18th century,** the Portuguese in India **lost their commercial influenc**e. Portugal was **incapable of maintaining its long-term trade monopoly with India**
Reason(R) is the correct explanation of Assertion(A): The decline of the Portuguese was brought about by several factors. Portuguese were **intolerant and fanatical in religious affairs.** Their **dishonest trade practices** also evoked a strong reaction. The Portuguese earned notoriety as sea pirates. Their arrogance and violence brought them the animosity of the rulers of small states and the imperial Mughals as well.
Knowledge Base: The Portuguese conquered Goa on the west coast in 1510. Goa then became the political headquarters for the Portuguese in India. The Portuguese perfected a pattern of controlling the Indian Ocean trade through a combination of political aggressiveness and naval superiority.
Source: pg-50, class 12th History NCERT (old) and Pg 32, 33 of Spectrum and pg. 83 TN 12th

Q.30) Which among the following is/are the train services between India and Bangladesh?
1. Mitali Express
2. Maitree Express
3. Bandhan Express
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer

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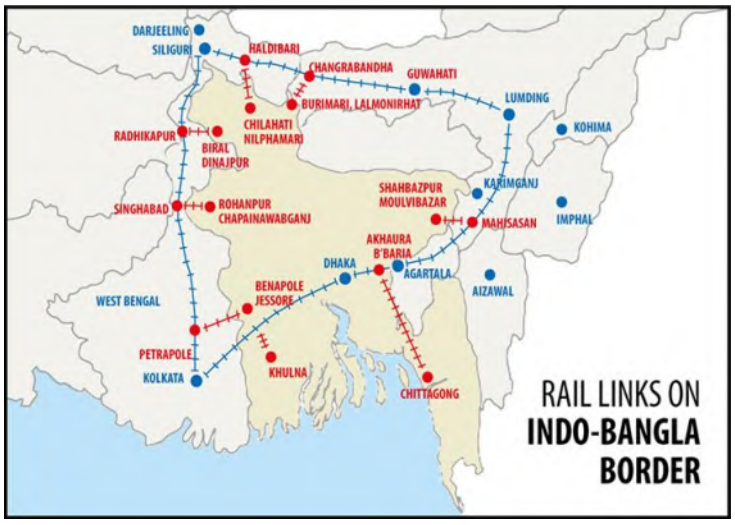

Two years after train services were stopped due to the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, passenger train services between India and Bangladesh resumed recently. The following trains have been flagged off after the resumption of train services:

- **Bandhan Express from Kolkata to Khulna**
- **Maitree Express from Dhaka to Kolkata**
- **Mitali Express from New Jalpaiguri to Dhaka**

Source: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/india-bangladesh-flag-off-new-passenger-train-service-mitali-express/article65484809.ece

Q.31) Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813':
1. It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.
2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
3. The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct. The Charter Act of 1813 ended the monopoly of the East India Company over trade with India, except for trade in tea and trade with China. The Company retained the trade with China and the trade in tea.
The Charter Act of 1833 abolished the Company's monopoly of the China trade.
Statement 2 is correct. The Charter Act, 1813 asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company. **The Company was to retain the possession of territories and the revenue for 20 years more, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the Crown.**
Statement 3 is incorrect. The Act provides that the Company was to retain the possession of the revenue for 20 years more.
The Act also deprived the presidencies of the power to make laws, concentrating legislative power with the Governor-General and his council.

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It also provides for a sum of one lakh rupees to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year.
Source: UPSC 2019

Q.32) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the British Policy of Paramountcy?
1. The Policy was first initiated under the Governor General Warren Hasting.
2. Under this policy, the Company's authority was considered greater than that of Indian states.
3. The policy justified the annexation of Indian states by the British.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect. The policy of "paramountcy" was initiated under **Lord Hastings (Governor General from 1813 to 1823). Warren Hastings was the** first Governor-General of Bengal between 1773 and 1785.
Statement 2 is correct. Under the Policy of paramountcy, **the Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme.** Hence its power was greater than that of Indian states. With paramountcy, the British Government exercised the right to interfere in the internal affairs of states through their residents or by appointing and dismissing ministers and officials.
Statement 3 is correct. Under this policy, in order to protect its interests, it was justified in annexing or threatening to annex any Indian kingdom. This view continued to guide later British policies as well
Source: class 8th NCERT. Our pasts.

Q.33) Consider the following events in the Indian history:
1. Nadir Shah defeated the Mughals in the Battle of Karnal.
2. Akbar II gave the title of Raja to Rammohan Roy.
3. Occurrence of the Battle of Buxar.
4. Jahandar Shah became the Mughal Emperor.
What is the correct chronological order of the above events, starting from the earliest time?
a) 1 - 4 - 3 - 2
b) 4 - 1 - 2 - 3
c) 1 - 3 - 4 - 2
d) 4 - 1 - 3 - 2

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The correct chronological order is as follows: **4-1-3-2**
Option 4: Jahandar Shah (March 1712-February 1713): **With the help of Zulfikar Khan, Jahandar Shah became the empero**r. Zulfikar Khan was appointed as Prime Minister. He introduced the Izara system to improve the financial condition of the empire and also abolished Jaziya.
Option 1: In 1739, **Nadir Shah defeated the Mughals in the Battle of Karnal** and later imprisoned Muhammad Shah.

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Option 3: The **combined armies** of Mir Kasim (Nawab of Bengal), Shuja-ud-daulah (Nawab of Awadh) and Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor) were **defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro** at Buxar on October 22, **1764.** The importance of this battle lay in the fact that not only the Nawab of Bengal but also the Mughal Emperor of India was defeated by the English
Option 2: Akbar II gave the title of Raja to Rammohan Roy in the year 1831.
Source: Pg 62, 63, 64 in the Spectrum and Pg 2 to 8 of 12th standard NCERT (old)

Q.34) Consider the following statements with respect to Zamindari and Jagirdari system in Modern Indian history:
1. Jagirdari is a land tenure system first introduced during the Mughal era.
2. The Jagirdar had the right to remove a Zamindar.
3. The Zamindars did not have the hereditary rights of collecting land revenue.
4. The zamindars maintained troops and cavalry.
Which of the above statements are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 4 only
d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: **Jagirdari** is a land tenure system developed during the **Delhi Sultanate period.** Revenue from jagir was assigned to jagirdars in lieu of their salary in cash according to their rank. Under the Jagirdari system, collection of the revenue of an estate and the power of governing it were bestowed upon an official of the state.
Statement 2 is correct: The Jagirdar had right to remove a Zamindar, detain the peasants and brought them back in case they ran away.
Statement 3 is incorrect: The zamindars had h**ereditary rights of collecting land revenue from several villages** which were called his zamindari. For the collection of land revenue, they used to get a share of revenues which could go up to 25 percent of the revenu**e.**
Statement 4 is correct: T**he zamindars maintained troop**s. The zamindars employed their footmen and cavalry. These troops helped them in the realization of land revenue and the subjugation of the peasantry. Almost all zamindars had their own small or big forts.
Knowledge Base:
Jagirdari Sytem: The jagirdar was allowed to collect only authorised revenue in accordance with the Imperial regulations. One of the important features of the jagir system was shifting of jagir-holders from one jagir to another for administrative reasons. This system of transfers checked the jagirdars from developing local roots.
Zamindari System: The zamindar was not the owner of the land but had hereditary rights in the produce of soil. When the zamindar collected revenue for the state, he was entitled to nankar. When the state directly collected the revenue, the zamindar was paid a share called malikana. The zamindars were entitled to a number of other petty perquisites.
There was a serious clash of interests between the jaghirdar and zamindar. In case of conflicts between the two, the peasants were generally on the side of the zamindar and suffered most in these clashes
Source: Pg 33 Tamil Nadu History Textbook Volume 2
RIGHTS OF ZAMINDARS | The Lawyers & Jurists (lawyersnjurists.com)
eGyanKosh: Unit-15 Mughal Administration: Mansab and Jagir
Unit-17.pdf (egyankosh.ac.in)

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Q.35) Regarding the Indian economy, which of the following correctly constitutes the "twin deficit" problem?
a) Fiscal deficit and current account deficit
b) Current account deficit and capital account deficit
c) Fiscal deficit and capital account deficit
d) Current account deficit and increasing non-performing assets

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
The twin deficit problem is an **increase in both the fiscal and current account deficits simultaneously.** Fiscal deficit is a scenario where the government spends more money than its revenue. The government fills this void by borrowing -- mainly from the markets. A current account deficit is a shortfall between the money received by selling products to other countries and the money spent to buy goods and services from other nations. The current account essentially refers to two specific sub-parts:

- Import and Export of goods – this is the "trade account".
- Import and export of services – this is called the "invisibles account".

The increase in the fiscal deficit may cause the current account deficit to widen. The twin deficit problem, especially the worsening current account deficit, may compound the effect of costlier imports and weaken the value of the rupee, thereby further aggravating external imbalances. This creates the risk of a cycle of wider deficits and a weaker currency.
Knowledge Base:

- Higher levels of fiscal deficit typically imply the government **eats into the pool of investible funds in the market** which could have been used by the private sector for its own investment needs.
- A widening CAD tends to **weaken the domestic currency** because a CAD implies more dollars (or foreign currencies) are being demanded than rupees.

Source: https://www.business-standard.com/podcast/finance/what-is-a-twin-deficit-problem-122062300077_1.html#:~:text=In%20its%20recent%20'Monthly%20Economic,and%20current%20account%20deficits%20simultaneously.
https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/everyday-explainers/indias-emerging-twin-deficit-problem-explained-7982895/

Q.36) With reference to the impact of the 'Battle of Buxar', consider the following statements:
1. The real power of administration shifted from the Nawab to the Naib-Subedar.
2. Awadh was immediately annexed into the Company's territory.
3. Treaty of Allahabad was signed between Robert Clive and Shah Alam II.
4. The East India Company was given the diwani of the province of Bengal.
Which of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?
a) 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 2 and 4 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Battle of Buxar; The combined armies of Mir Kasim (Nawab of Bengal), Shuja-ud-daulah (Nawab of Awadh) and Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor) were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar on October 22, 1764.

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Statement 1 is correct: After the war, the **real power of administration lay in the hands of the naib-subahda**r, who could be appointed or dismissed by the English. The Nawab was made a titular head.
Statement 2 is incorrect: **Awadh was not annexed, but was made a Buffer State**. Because, annexation would have placed the Company under an obligation to protect an extensive land frontier from the Afghan and the Maratha invasions.
Statement 3 is correct: The victory of the British led to the signing of the **Treaty of Allahabad (1765) by Robert Clive with Shah Alam II**. By this treaty the Company got the Diwani right to collect land revenue from the princely states of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Besides, the Company obtained three districts, Burdwan, Chittagong and Midnapur, in Bengal and sovereignty over Calcutta.
Statement 4 is correct. In 1765 the Mughal emperor appointed the Company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal. The Diwani allowed the Company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal. This solved a major problem that the Company had earlier faced. After the battle of Buxar, the East India Company became the real masters of Bengal.
Source: class 8th NCERT, our pasts. A brief history of modern India.

Q.37) With reference to the events that led to the Battle of Plassey, consider the following statements:
1. Seizure of the English fort at Calcutta by Siraj ud-Daulah.
2. Rampant misuse of trade privileges by East India Company officials.
3. Occurrence of the Black Hole tragedy.
4. Abolition of duty-free trade for the East India Company.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 4 only
d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The following were the factors responsible for the Battle of Plassey, 1757:
- The English fortified Calcutta without the nawab's permission.
- The Company further tried to mislead him, and compounded their sin by giving asylum to a political fugitive, Krishna Das, son of Raj Ballabh who had fled with immense treasures against the nawab's will.
- **Siraj ud-Daulah's attack and seizure of the English fort** at Calcutta brought their hostility into the open. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**
- The officials of the Company made **rampant misuse of its trade privileges** that adversely affected the nawab's finances. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**
- **'Black Hole Tragedy'** where Siraj-ud-daula is believed to have imprisoned 146 English persons who were lodged in a very tiny room due to which 123 of them died of suffocation. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Mir Kasim decided to **abolish duty free trade for the English East India Company which led to Battle of Buxar in 1764. So, Statement 4 is incorrect.**
Source: Modern History, Spectrum, Chapter-5, Pg. 88
Source: https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/hess102.pdf
https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/hess202.pdf
Pg 11

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Q.38) Consider the following statements with reference to 'Residents' appointed in the Princely States by the Britishers:
1. The 'Residents' were appointed in the Indian states as political or commercial agents of the Company.
2. They acted as the heads of Contingent army units placed in the states by the British.
3. The Residents never interfered in the internal affairs of Indian states, under any circumstance.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
The Battle of Buxar enhanced the power of the East India Company. It managed to extend its jurisdiction beyond the boundary of Bengal. It got an opportunity to enter successfully into the politics of India. It helped the British to carve out their empire in India.
Statement 1 is correct: The subsidiary alliance system was used by Lord Wellesley, who was governor-general from 1798-1805. Under the system, the allying Indian state's ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance. **The Indian ruler had to agree to the posting of a British resident in his court.** They were political or commercial agents and their job was to serve and further the interests of the Company.
Statement 2 is correct: They were the heads of Contingent army units placed under Subsidiary alliance in the states.
Statement 3 is incorrect: The residents or the agent's motive **was to serve and to promote the interests of the company.**They were also political or commercial agents and their job was to serve and further the interests of the Company. **Through the Residents, the Company officials began interfering in the internal affairs of Indian states.** They tried to decide who was to be the successor to the throne, and who was to be appointed in administrative posts. Sometimes the Company forced the states into a "subsidiary alliance".
Source: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/hess202.pdf
https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs303.pdf
https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/SrSec315NEW/315_History_Eng/315_History_Eng_Lesson16.pdf

Q.39) Which of the following statements correctly describes the primary cause of the Vellore Mutiny of 1806?
a) A 50% hike in land revenue by the British Indian Government.
b) Interference in the social and religious practices of the sepoys.
c) Large-scale transfer of land ownership from locals to outsiders.
d) Introduction of money lenders in the region.

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
The Vellore mutiny of 1806 occurred when the sepoys protested against interference in their social and religious practices and raised a banner of revolt unfurling the flag of the ruler of Mysore.
In 1805, General Sir John Craddock, who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, ordered a change in the army's uniform that hurt the sentiments of both Hindu as well as Muslim soldiers. In 1806, the replacement of the turban by a leather cockade caused a mutiny at **Vellore**. Soldiers were **prohibited**

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from wearing **religious marks** and were forced to **shave off** their **moustaches** and **beards.** This naturally angered the soldiers. Those who protested were punished with whipping and sent out of the army. Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir - People's Resistance Against British Before 1857.
https://www.thehindu.com/children/the-vellore-mutiny-is-now-an-indelible-part-of-history/article31999384.ece

Q.40) Consider the following statements with respect to the grant of special remission to prisoners:
1. All prisoners of 50 years of age and above who have completed 50% of their total sentence period are to be released under special remission.
2. The remission system has been defined under the Prison Act, 1894.
3. Only state government can make rules regarding the release of prisoners on furlough, parole and remission.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The Union Home Ministry issued a set of guidelines to the States and the Union Territories on the grant of special remission to prisoners to commemorate the 75th year of Independence.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The prisoners who would qualify for premature release under the scheme are **women and transgender convicts (not all) of 50 years of age** and **male convicts of 60 years and above** who have **completed 50% of their total sentence** period without counting the period of general remission earned.
Statement 2 is correct: The remission system has been defined under the **Prison Act, 1894** to be a set of rules regulating the award of marks to, and the consequent shortening of sentence of, prisoners in jail. It was observed in the **Kehar Singh vs. Union of India** (1989) case that **courts cannot deny** to a prisoner the benefit to be considered for remission of sentence, as by doing so the prisoner would have to live in the prison till his/her last breath without there being a ray of hope to be free again.
Statement 3 is correct: The **management and administration** of prisons fall **exclusively in the domain of state governments** and are governed by the Prisons Act, 1894. The Act further says that **only states can make rules regarding the release of prisoners on furlough, parole and remission,** as part of the correctional process in jail reforms. However, the Centre too can put out non-binding guidelines.
Knowledge Base:
Other facts:
- 'Prisons' is a **State subject** under the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.
- Both **furlough and parole are a form of conditional release,** which means the inmate must follow the conditions set out in the order allowing furlough or parole; for instance, marking their presence at a nearby police station at regular intervals.
- There is no uniform legislation to deal with furlough or parole.
- **Furlough is granted as a matter of right to prisoners.** Its main objective is to break the monotony of imprisonment and allow the inmate to maintain contact with the outside world.
- **Parole, by contrast, is not seen as a matter of right.** It is given to a prisoner for a specific reason like the death of a relative or to attend the marriage of a family member, and is subject to the prisoner's behaviour.

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- Parole is usually, but not necessarily, granted when the conviction has been for minor offences and the term of imprisonment is short, as defined by the state's prison manual.
- Remission is distinct from both furlough and parole in that it is a reduction in sentence as opposed to a break from prison life.
- **Section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure** allows state governments to grant remission to convicts.

Source: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/special-remission-to-prisoners-to-mark-75th-year-of-independence/article65523195.ece
https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/india-news-a-prisoners-right-to-remission-in-india-an-unending-conundrum/359776
https://theprint.in/judiciary/parole-furlough-remission-all-give-relief-to-convicts-but-this-is-how-theyre-different/708417/

Q.41) Wellesley established the Fort William College at Calcutta because:
a) he was asked by the Board of Directors at London to do so
b) he wanted to revive interest in oriental learning in India
c) he wanted to provide William Carey and his associates with employment
d) he wanted to train British civilians for administrative purpose in India

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Fort William College was established on 18 August 1800 by Lord Richard Wellesley **to train the British officials with the local language, cultures, law and traditions so that their administrative work would become easier as it involved interaction with the Indian natives.**
The Court of Directors of the British East India Company were not in support of a training college in Kolkata. Then a separate College was established in 1807 in England.
Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2020

Q.42) With reference to terms of Subsidiary Alliance between British Indian Government (Paramount power) and Indian State (the Protected state), consider the following statements:
1. The Protected state was forbidden from having any political contact with other Indian powers without the permission of the Paramount.
2. Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces.
3. The ruler of the protected state should not employ Europeans in their service without the sanction of the paramount power.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1, 2 and 3
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 only
d) 1 and 2 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct Answer.
Subsidiary Alliance System was first introduced by Joseph Francois Dupleix. It was later widely used by Lord Wellesley.
Statement 1 is correct: The protected state should cut off its connection with European powers other than the English and with the French in particular. The state was also forbidden to have any political contact even with other Indian powers without the permission of the British.

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Statements 2 and 3 are correct: The ruler of the protected state should keep a British Resident at his court and disband his own army. He should not employ Europeans in his service without the sanction of the paramount power. According to the terms of this alliance, Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces.
Source: Modern Indian History by Snehil Tripathi & Sonali Bansal Pg. 2.9
https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/hess102.pdf

Q.43) Consider the following statements with reference to various land revenue systems in British India:
1. Under the Ryotwari system, the land revenue was paid by the farmers directly to the state.
2. Under the Mahalwari system, the revenue was to be revised periodically and was not fixed permanently.
3. Under the Permanent settlement, hereditary succession rights to the Zamindars were not allowed.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct Answer.
Statement 1 is correct: Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820. In this system, the peasants or cultivators were regarded as the owners of the land. **The land revenue was paid by the farmers directly to the state.**
Statement 2 is correct: The revenue under the Mahalwari system **was to be revised periodically and not fixed permanently.**
In 1822, Englishman Holt Mackenzie devised a new system known as the Mahalwari System in the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency. Under the Mahalwari system, the land revenue was collected from the farmers by the village headmen on behalf of the whole village (and not the zamindar). The entire village was converted into one bigger unit called 'Mahal' and was treated as one unit for the payment of land revenue.
Statement 3 is incorrect: The zamindari system was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement that fixed the land rights of the members in perpetuity without any provision for fixed rent or occupancy rights for actual cultivators. According to the Permanent Land revenue settlement, the Zamindars were recognized as the permanent owners of the land. **They were given hereditary succession rights to the lands under their control.**
Source: https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/hess103.pdf
https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs301.pdf
https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/hess102.pdf

Q.44) With reference to the 'Doctrine of Lapse', consider the following statements:
1. It declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir, his kingdom would become part of Company's territory.
2. Lord Dalhousie was the inventor of this doctrine.
3. The princely states of Nagpur and Satara were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 3 only

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Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **doctrine of lapse** was a policy of annexation initiated by the East India Company in the Indian subcontinent about the princely states, and applied until the year 1858, the year after Company rule was succeeded by the British Raj under the British Crown.

Statement 1 is correct: The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would "lapse", that is, become part of Company territory.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Lord Dalhousie applied the lapse doctrine for annexing Indian princely states, but the **policy was not solely his invention**. The Court of Directors of the East India Company had articulated this early in 1834. As per this policy, the Company annexed Mandvi in 1839, Kolaba and Jalaun in 1840 and Surat in 1842.

Statement 3 is correct: It was a matter of chance that during Lord Dalhousie's term many rulers of states died without a male issue and **seven states were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse**. The most important of these were **Satara (1848),** Jhansi, and **Nagpur (1854).** The other small states included Jaitpur (Bundelkhand), Sambhalpur (Orissa), and Baghat (Himachal Pradesh).

Awadh (1856) is widely believed to have been annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse. However, it was annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the pretext of mis-governance.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India Ch: Expansion and Consolidation of British Power

Q.45) Consider the following statements with reference to the Neo-Banks:

1. They are banks without any kind of physical branches.
2. They don't have a bank license of their own but rely on bank partners to offer licensed services.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

The RBI (Reserve Bank of India) is taking a hard look at the neobank business model where fintechs plug into a conventional bank's network and become customer-facing banking service providers.

Statement 1 is correct: A **neobank is a kind of online bank without any branches**. Rather than being physically present at a specific location, **neobanking is entirely online**. Neobanks are financial institutions that give customers a cheaper alternative to traditional banks. They leverage technology and artificial intelligence to offer personalized services to customers while minimising operating costs.

Statement 2 is correct: In India, **Neobanks don't have a bank licence of their own but rely on bank partners to offer licensed services**. That's **because the RBI doesn't allow banks to be 100% digital yet**. The RBI remains resolute in prioritising banks' physical presence, and has spoken about the need for digital banking service providers to have some physical presence as well.

Source: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/tech/trendspotting/explained-neobanks-the-next-evolution-of-banking/articleshow/86836735.cms

https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/rbi-lens-on-neobanks-amid-rapid-growth-in-customers/articleshow/92169670.cms

https://www.business-standard.com/podcast/finance/what-is-a-neobank-122050600048_1.html

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Q.46) Which of the following is the main reason for the British to secure control of North-west India during 19th century?
a) They saw the rulers of Punjab as ambitious that can endanger their control over India.
b) Kingdoms in Northwest India violated the Doctrine of Lapse policy.
c) They feared the invasion of India by Russia.
d) They wanted to acquire the rich fertile tracts of North west India to raise land revenue.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The British wanted to secure their control over the north-west as they feared the invasion by the Russia.
British fought a prolonged war with Afghanistan between 1838 and 1842 and established indirect Company rule there. Sind was taken over in 1843. After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1839, two prolonged wars were fought with the Sikh kingdom. Ultimately, in 1849, Punjab was annexed. Thus, the British succeeded to secure control of North-west India.
In the late 1830s the East India Company became worried about Russia. It imagined that Russia might expand across Asia and enter India from the north-west.
Knowledge Base: Under Lord Hastings (Governor General from 1813 to 1823) a new policy of "paramountcy" was initiated. Now the Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme, hence its power was greater than that of Indian states.
Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor-General from 1848 to 1856, devised a policy that came to be known as the Doctrine of Lapse. The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would "lapse", that is, become part of Company territory.
Source: NCERT Class 8 – Our Pasts III – Chapter 2 – Page – 19.

Q.47) With reference to 'British conquest in India', consider the following pairs:

Wars	**Resultant Treaties**
1. First Anglo-Maratha war	Treaty of Salbai
2. First Anglo-Mysore war	Treaty of Purandhar
3. Second Anglo-Maratha war	Treaty of Gwalior
4. Second Anglo-Mysore war	Treaty of Srirangpatnam

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 only
d) 3 and 4 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Pair 1 is correctly matched: The Treaty of Salbai was signed between Warren Hastings and Mahadaji Scindia and it was **resultant of First Anglo-Maratha war** (1775-82). Accordingly, Salsette and Bassein were given to the British.
Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: The First Anglo-Mysore War (1766–1769) was a conflict in India between the Haider Ali and the East India Company. It was ended by the **Treaty of Madras.**
The **Treaty of Purandhar** was a doctrine signed on 1 March 1776 by the **peshwa of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company.**

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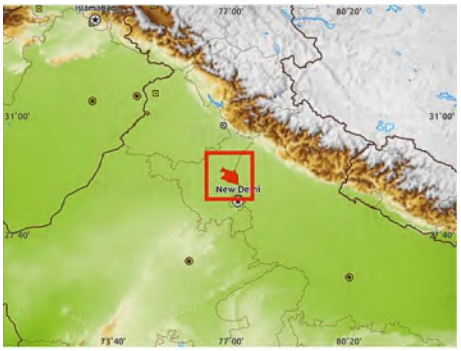
Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: The Treaty of Gwalior was signed between the British and Sindhia in November 1817. This **treaty was signed during Third Anglo-Maratha War.**
Pair 4 is incorrectly matched: The Treaty of Mangalore (March, 1784) lead to an end of the Second Mysore War. Whereas, **Treaty of Srirangapatam was conclusive treaty of third Anglo-Mysore war** and under this treaty nearly half of the Mysorean territory was taken over by the victors.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

Q.48) Why Panipat was/were one of the favorite battlefields in the political history of India?
1. The surrounding region of Panipat has a difficult mountainous terrain that made it a strategic location in Northern India.
2. The duration of monsoon rainfall in the region is short, making it easier to fight.
3. The artisans/smiths of these region were experts in making warfare-related materials.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Panipat is **situated in the north of Delhi** and is the location of **three historic battles** that shaped Mughal history. In total three Battles of Panipat took place namely **First Battle of Panipat in 1526, Second Battle of Panipat in 1556 and Third Battle of Panipat in 1761**.



Panipat Area
Panipat was a favorite battlefield in the political history of India due to the following reasons:
Statement 1 is incorrect: The surrounding region of Panipat has a **flat ground (not difficult mountainous terrain)** which was **suitable for cavalry movement**—the main mode of warfare at the time.
Statement 2 is correct: The **duration of monsoon rainfall in the region is short** in comparison to other areas, making it easier to fight.
Statement 3 is correct: The **artisans/smiths of these regions were experts** in making warfare-related materials, and, hence, it became easier for forces of both parties to replenish their war materials
Knowledge Base:
Other reasons for Panipat being a favorite battlefield:
1) The rulers at Delhi considered Panipat as a confrontable strategic ground and hence they preferred to take the fight there.
2) After the construction of the Grand Trunk Road by Sher Shah Suri (1540–45), Panipat was on this route. It became easier for conquerors to find their way there.

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3) The near proximity of Panipat to Delhi made it easier for the Indian rulers to transport weapons, military, and food supplies, etc., to the battleground, and still keep the capital insulated from the conflict at hand.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India CHAPTER 4 India on the Eve of British Conquest

Q.49) Consider the following statements:
1. Portuguese Jesuit Antonio Monserrate was the contemporary of Mughal ruler Akbar.
2. French Physician Francois Bernier served as a physician to Prince Dara Shukoh.
3. French jeweller Jean Baptiste Tavernier visited India several times during the reign of Mughal emperor Humayun.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer
Statement 1 is correct: In **1579**, **Akbar** forwarded a letter to the **Portugal authorities at Goa** requesting them to send two learned priests. In response, the Church authorities in Goa sent Jesuit **fathers, Rodolfo Acquaviva and Antonio Monserrate** to Akbar court (Fatehpur Sikri) in 1580.
Statement 2 is correct: Francois Bernier (1620 – 1688) was a French physician and traveller. He was a **physician** to **Prince Dara Shukoh** the elder son of Shah Jahan. He stayed in India for around **12 years from 1656-1668.**
Statement 3 is incorrect Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (1605–1689) was a 17th-century French gem merchant and traveller. **He travelled to India at least six times and he was fascinated with the trading conditions in India. Mughal ruler Humayun died in 1556.**
Source: A Brief History of Modern India 2019 edition (pg no 30)
12th Themes in Indian History part 2 (pg no 122)

Q.50) Consider the following statements with respect to the I2U2 initiative:
1. It is a grouping of four nations namely India, Israel, United States and United Kingdom.
2. It is an economic partnership that deals exclusively with freedom of trade among the members.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: I2U2 is the grouping formed by four nations-**India, Israel, UAE (not UK) and the US.** The countries share various common global issues including food security crisis and defence.
Statement 2 is incorrect: The India-Israel-US-UAE grouping will deal with issues concerning **maritime security, infrastructure, digital infrastructure and transport.** The first summit of I2U2 nations was held in a virtual mode in July 2022 where the four nations discussed the **food security crisis and other areas of cooperation.**
Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-israel-us-uae-i2u2-summit-next-month-7970067/

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